

of the statement of the year in the annual exhibit of receipts and expenditures.

Sec. 10. That whenever the militia are ordered for actual service, they shall be organized into companies, battalions and regiments, and officers as now required by law, provided that the present boundaries of brigades and divisions shall continue to be recognized under this act; and the several brigades, whenever a vacancy occurs, shall be elected by the commissioned officers of the volunteer troops thereof, upon the order of the proper general of division as now required by law, and the general of division shall be elected as heretofore.

Sec. 11. That all persons having heretofore served as commissioned officers in the militia of this state, and having legally thereby become exempt from military duty in time of peace, and all former members of volunteer companies who shall in like manner have become exempt, shall continue exempted from military duty in time of peace, and shall also be exempt from the payment of the commutation money required by this act.

Sec. 12. That the quartermaster general, and the adjutant general shall continue to perform their duties as heretofore required by law, so far as the same may be practicable without conflicting with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 13. All civil officers named in this act, who shall neglect or refuse at any time to obey the provisions thereof, shall forfeit and pay not more than one hundred nor less than twenty dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt before any court having competent jurisdiction, at the suit of any person complaining, for the use of the State of Ohio.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

Sec. 14. That the acting militia of this State shall consist of volunteer companies raised at large, by order of the commandant of brigade or of division; if there be no commandant of brigade, such companies to be composed of men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, provided that no minor shall be enrolled by any officer of such light company without the consent of the parent, guardian, or master of such minor; and in all cases, said volunteer militia shall first be entered into service, for war, invasion, or to prevent invasion, to suppress riots, or to aid the civil authorities in the execution of the laws; and all volunteer companies, squadrons, battalions and regiments, formed according to law, now raised and organized, shall be retained.

Sec. 15. The several volunteer companies of cavalry, artillery, light infantry, and riflemen, in each brigade, shall be numbered by the proper commandant of brigade, and a record made of such numbers, in the adjutant general's office; and when they exist in sufficient numbers, and are conveniently located for the purpose, shall be organized into battalions and regiments, and officered, as now provided by law.

Sec. 16. The commandants of companies, when formed into battalions or regiments, shall make returns to the commandant of brigade; and commandants of squadrons, battalions, or regiments, shall make returns to the commandant of brigade, and the commandant of brigade to the commandant of division, as now required by law.

Sec. 17. Every noncommissioned officer, and soldier of any volunteer company, shall be held to duty therein for the term of five years, unless some absolute disability shall occur after joining such company, or he shall be discharged by the proper officer; and every such person, after the expiration of said term, and every commissioned officer, after serving a similar term, in conformity with the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to a certificate of such service, and such certificates shall be given to all such persons, under the rank of brigadier general, by generals of brigade, and to all other officers by commandants of divisions; and the holders of such certificates shall be exempt from military duty in time of peace, and shall also be exempt from the commutation payments heretofore provided for.

Sec. 18. Whenever forty men shall have been enrolled as members of any volunteer company, under the provisions of this act, such company shall be offered as now provided by law for officering similar companies, and no such company shall be increased to more than eighty members; and whenever a company becomes reduced, from any cause, below the number of thirty, they may be attached to any other company, by order of the brigadier general.

Sec. 19. That it shall be the duty of the quartermaster general, in the distribution of the public arms to apportion the same to the several divisions; according to the number of volunteer troops therein; and the commandants of division having within their respective commands, a greater quantity of public arms than are necessary to supply the volunteer militia therein, are hereby required to return the same to the quartermaster general, within one year after the passage of this act.

Sec. 20. Every officer of the line and staff, and every officer and soldier of any volunteer company shall provide himself with a uniform complete, as now required by law; and each commissioned officer shall also provide himself with a suitable sword; and the arms and equipments of the officers and soldiers shall be held by them free from levy by any execution issued in any civil case, as is now provided by law.

Sec. 21. There shall be two company musters in each year as follows: on the first Friday in June and on the first Friday in August, annually, from nine o'clock A. M. until four P. M. of each day, and said companies may parade at other times, provided three-fourths of the members thereof consent thereto; and the commandants of brigades, battalions, or companies shall have power, and are hereby required to call out their respective commands for the suppression of riots, or to assist civil officers in the execution of the laws, when called upon to do so by the proper authorities.

Sec. 22. Every noncommissioned officer, musician and private, who shall refuse to appear fully armed and equipped on any day of muster required by this act, shall, for every such refusal or neglect, pay the sum of two dollars for each company muster, and three dollars for brigade muster.

Sec. 23. That it shall be the duty of the commandant of each volunteer company, within ten days after the brigade muster and encampment, required by this act, to make out a list of the delinquents, particularly noting therein the fines assessed on each member of his company, and for what cause, a copy of which list, in the form of a notice, shall be forthwith posted up at the places of holding company muster, stating also the time and place appointed for holding the court of appeals; at which court every delinquent, feeling himself aggrieved by the decision of the commandant afore-

said, may appear and apply for redress; and it shall also be the duty of the commandant to deliver said delinquent list, duly certified, to the brigade inspector, on or before the day appointed for holding the brigade court of appeals required by this act.

Sec. 24. There shall be held, once in each year, a brigade muster and encampment of all the volunteer militia in each brigade commencing at ten o'clock, A. M. on the third Tuesday of August annually, and continuing not more than five nor less than three days; said muster and encampment shall be held at the most suitable place within the limits of said brigade, to be selected by the brigade quartermaster, under the direction of the commandant thereof; and the officers and soldiers forming such encampment, shall be drilled in accordance with the requirements of the thirty-first section of this act; provided that the muster and encampment of the third brigade, in the first division may be held at the most convenient place within said division.

Sec. 25. It shall be the duty of the commandant of division, during the encampment aforesaid, to review and cause to be inspected, each brigade of volunteer militia within his division, provided that he shall not be compelled to visit more than three brigades, in any one year; and he shall also appoint a brigade board of inspection, consisting of three competent officers, who shall hold session at each brigade encampment for the purpose of examining and determining the degree of proficiency in military tactics of such officers as may come before them for examination, to every such officer who may be found, upon thorough examination, to be fully proficient in military tactics, and qualified for actual service in time of war, they shall give a certificate thereof, and to each holder of such certificate, the general of division, or, in his absence, the general of brigade shall, on the first succeeding muster and encampment, present, in the name of the State of Ohio, a good and substantial record of well finished workmanship, of a value not exceeding twelve dollars, which shall be provided under the direction of the commandant of brigade, and paid for, upon his order, out of the military fund.

Sec. 26. That a brigade court of appeals, consisting of the commandant of brigade, and the commandant of regiments, squadrons, and battalions, and such other officers as the commandant of brigade may designate, shall be held on the second Tuesday succeeding the muster and encampment, held as aforesaid, notice of the time and place of holding said court of appeals shall be given by the commandant of brigade, on the last day of said muster and encampment; and said court of appeals shall hear and determine the complaints of all delinquents returned by the commandants of companies, who may appeal to them, and strike from the delinquent list any person whom they may deem improperly fined.

Sec. 27. The officers constituting said court of appeals shall also sit as a court to assess fines upon all brigades, companies and staff officers, returned to said court by the brigade inspectors; said officers shall also, acting as a board of appropriation, distribute and apply the military fund as they shall deem best calculated to promote the efficiency and thorough discipline of the volunteer militia, provided that all appropriations of the military fund shall be in accordance with the requirements of this act.

Sec. 28. The brigade inspector shall attend the brigade court of appeals and court of assessment, required by the preceding section of this act, and shall keep an accurate record of the proceedings, and also of the appropriation of the military fund, and shall make a list of all fines not remitted by the court of appeals including also the fines assessed upon delinquent brigades, companies, and staff officers, a copy of which list, signed by the commandant of brigade as president of said court and attested by himself as inspector of brigade, he shall forthwith transmit to the paymasters of regiments, squadrons, and battalions in said brigade, and to the orderly sergeants of detached companies, if any; and the list of fines so placed in the hands of the officers aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to have the legal effect and authority of an execution, and the paymasters and orderly sergeants aforesaid shall forthwith proceed to collect the amount of fines assessed upon such delinquents, whose name is upon the list delivered to him as aforesaid, by a levy upon and sale of any property which said delinquents may hold, without reservation, in the same manner and with the same costs for collection as are now allowed by law to constables in civil and criminal cases.

Sec. 29. All fines collected under the requirements of the preceding section of this act shall be by the paymasters and orderly sergeants immediately paid over to the county treasurer within the proper brigade, and by him shall be received, disbursed and accounted for in the same manner as he is required to do with the military fund heretofore provided for.

Sec. 30. All property held in common by any association or associations of persons, whose tenets or rules require a community of property, shall be held for the payment of any and all fines assessed under the provisions of this act, against any member or members of such association for the non-performance of military duty.

Sec. 31. Every volunteer company and every field officer shall be furnished with camp equipment, and every volunteer company, regiment, squadron and battalion, shall be furnished with suitable colors to be paid out of the military fund, as in other cases.

Sec. 32. All drafts upon the military fund, provided for in this act, shall be made by direction of the board of appropriation upon the order of the commandant of brigade.

Sec. 33. Brigade inspectors and other staff officers shall be allowed such compensation by the board of appropriation as they shall deem just and reasonable, and members of courts martial at the rate of one dollar per day for their services for the period aforesaid.

Sec. 34. Enrolled musicians in volunteer companies, not exceeding four to each company, may be paid one dollar per day for their services, out of the military fund, as in other cases.

Sec. 35. If, after paying all drafts upon the military fund, heretofore specified, there shall remain a surplus in any brigade, it shall be appropriated to procure or build a suitable armory in which to preserve and safely keep the arms and equipments of the State, under the direction of the commandant of brigade, and paid for, upon his order out of the fund aforesaid.

Sec. 36. That all parades, musters, and encampments, held under the provisions of this act, shall be governed by the rules and regulations adopted for the government of the army of the United States.

Sec. 37. That the commissioned officers of all companies or regiments, exempted from military

duty by the provisions of this act, who are now uniformed and equipped as required by law, may hold their commissions for the term of five years from the date thereof, and may, at their option, attend the brigade musters required by this act, and shall, thereafter, be exempt from the performance of military duty in time of peace, and from the payment of the commutation money required by this act.

Sec. 38. That an act to amend "an act to organize and discipline the militia," passed March tenth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and an act to amend "an act to organize and discipline the militia," passed March thirteen, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, together with so much of the "act to organize and discipline the militia," passed March four, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 39. That all military commissions heretofore issued, except the quartermaster general, shall expire in six years from the passage of this act, and all military commissions heretofore [hereafter] issued, except as aforesaid, shall expire in six years from the date thereof; provided that any officer holding a commission under the provisions of this act, who may be re-elected to the same office, shall retain the same rank that he was entitled to under his former commission, provided also that nothing in this act, or the act to which this is an amendment, shall be construed as to disqualify any staff officer to hold a commission after he may arrive at the age of forty-five years.

Sec. 40. That the adjutant general and the quartermaster general of this State, shall each receive the sum of two dollars per day, for each day actually employed in the discharge of the duties of their respective offices; provided that the quartermaster general shall not receive pay for more than one hundred days, nor the adjutant general for more than one hundred and fifty days employed in any one year.

Sec. 41. Nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent all able bodied white male citizens of this State between the age of eighteen and twenty-one years, from being enrolled and returned by the proper officers, in the aggregate strength of the militia in the State, in the same manner as provided for in this act in relation to those over twenty-one years.

Sec. 42. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

JOHN M. GALLAGHER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS W. BARTLEY,

Speaker of the Senate.

March 12, 1844.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, WOODFIELD,

Monroe co., April 19, 1844.

I hereby certify that I have read and compared the foregoing act with a copy certified by the Secretary of State, and that it is printed correctly.

JNO. M. KIRKBRIDE,

Auditor.

From Kendall's Exposition.
PRINTING OF CONGRESS—WHIG ECONOMY—WHIG CONSISTENCY—WHIG HONESTY—A PERFECT SPECIMEN OF WHIGGERY.

Read! Read!

In 1819 the prices of Congress printing were fixed by a joint resolution of both Houses of Congress and remained without change until 1840.

At the Session of 1839-'40, the House of Representatives, in which the Democratic Party had a large majority, appointed a committee to "consider and investigate the subject of the public printing, and to report what prices ought to be paid as a just and reasonable compensation to the printer elect for services by him to be performed." &c.

Having taken an abundance of testimony, the committee reported on the 26th March, 1840, recommending a reduction equivalent to 15 per cent. in the prices of Congress printing. (See Document 298, H. R., Congress, 1st Session.)

Sundry offers were made on that occasion to do the work at a reduction of 20 to 25 per cent. upon the established prices; but the Democratic majority of the committee, casting behind them demagoguism and clap-trap, and actuated as well by justice to the printer as by public economy, recommended only such a reduction as would still leave a fair profit. In their report they said:—

"This committee venture to assert, that while the House of Representatives feel bound, on every proper occasion, to practice economy and retrenchment in the public expenditures, they do not deem it to be their duty, or consistent with the character of the people they represent, to withhold from the laborer the hire of which he is worthy, or to pay to their printer less than a just and reasonable compensation for services rendered. A sordid and avaricious system of remuneration to public agents, is much to be deprecated as a lavish and extravagant expenditure of the people's money."

These sentiments were just, honest, and Democratic. They accordingly limited the reduction they recommended to 15 per cent. Their views were concurred in by the House and a resolution to that effect was adopted. On these terms the printing of Congress was done by Messrs. Blair & Rives during the balance of the 26th Congress. The result was, a reduction upon their bills and a saving to the Government of SEVENTEEN THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY DOLLARS.

On this committee of 1839-'40, were two Whigs, George Evans, now a Senator from Maine, and Rice Garland, of Louisiana! They were not satisfied with the reduction which the Democratic Majority proposed, and made a separate report to show how much more economical the Whigs were than the Democrats. In this report they say:—

"Mr. Gideon says, where the printing of both Houses is done at the same office, it can be done with profit to the printer at twenty-five per cent. less than the rates fixed by the law of 1819."

"Mr. Stambaugh, acting in concurrence with Mr. Cameron, an experienced and competent person in the business of printing, offered proposals to do the printing at twenty-five per cent. less than the rates fixed by the resolution. There is no doubt of his ability to have complied with his engagements."

Gales & Seaton would do it twenty per cent. less."

Again, say our honest Whigs,—"The undersigned are compelled to believe, that the profits on public printing at this time, cannot be less than SEVENTY TO EIGHTY PER CENT.; and making a deduction of twenty-five per cent. will still leave as high a rate of profit as is stated to be proper by any of the witnesses."

So they reported a resolution to reduce the prices of the printing twenty-five per cent. and in the

House struggled hard to out-democrat the Democrats, and show their superior economy in endeavoring to procure a reduction to that extent. The Democrats, however, stuck to their 15 per cent. reduction and saved only \$17,720.

Turning to the evidence appended to the Committee's Report, we find the following words in a communication from Gales & Seaton, viz:—

"We should be willing to undertake the execution of the printing of the House (finding all materials) at a reduction of TWENTY PER CENT. from the price fixed by the joint resolution of March 3, 1819."

Well, the people thought they would try the Whigs who wanted to save twenty-five per cent. when the Democrats would save only fifteen. So they elected a Whig Congress and a Whig President. The Whig Congress met at Washington on the 1st of June, 1841. Their economical propensities had already cooled a little. Before they got into power they thought that twenty-five per cent. might be saved in the printing, particularly as it would still, according to their own story, leave their printer a profit of fifty per cent.; but they concluded to give their printers all they had asked the year before, thinking, perhaps, that the public work would be done better if they were satisfied. They contented themselves, with prescribing to Thomas Allen and Gales & Seaton whom they elected, the precise terms on which the same Gales & Seaton had offered to do the work but a little more than a year before. The Records of Congress show the action:

It appears by the Senate Journal of June 15, 1841, (1st session, 27th Congress, folio 45,) that the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the Senate will now proceed to the election of a printer for the Senate."

Resolved, That the compensation of said printer be the same as established by the joint resolution of 1819, deducting therefrom twenty per cent."

It also appears by the Journal of the House of June 11, 1841, same Congress, folio 85, that the following resolution was adopted by a vote of ayes 178, nays 109:

Resolved, That the House now proceed to the election of a printer for the House for the 27th Congress, whose compensation shall be twenty per cent. less than the prices fixed by the joint resolution of 1819."

Those who voted in the negative were, Messrs. Brewster, P. C. Caldwell, R. H. Davis, Doan, D. E. Egbert, Gerry, Gustine, Hopkins, Houck, Lathrop, R. M. Clellan, M. Keon, A. Marshall, Redden, Briggs, Roosevelt, Snyder, Ward, J. W. Williams.

Here it is! See how much more economical the Whigs are than the Democrats. They mean to save fifty per cent. more in the printing of Congress than the Democrats did! See how they have gone to work upon "retrenchment and reform," as they promised the people!

Wait!—Let us see the end! The printers proceeded under this contract to perform the printing of Congress. The last day but one of this congressional Whig Congress had arrived; no complaint had been made by the printers; there was no allegation or pretence that they were not amply paid; no investigation, to new facts, no hint whatsoever to change the attitude of the subject as it stood when Messrs. Evans and Garland made their report in 1840. Yet, on the second of March, 1843, an appropriation bill being under consideration, the following proceedings appeared on the Senate Journal, page 521, viz:—

On motion of Mr. Woodbridge to amend the bill, page 2, line 19, by inserting the following:—"Provided, That nothing in any resolution of either House of Congress shall prevent the settlement and payment of the bills for the printing of the two Houses of Congress agreeably to the prices established by the joint resolution of March 3, 1819."

It was determined in the affirmative, ayes 24—nays 19.

On motion of Mr. Allen, the ayes and nays being declared by one-fifth of the members present, those who voted in the affirmative are:—

Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Conrad, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Simms, Smith of L. J., Sprague, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge. All Whigs.

Those who voted in the negative are:—Messrs. Allen, Bagley, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Fulton, Henderson, King, Linn, M. Roberts, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, S. S. Tappan, Walker, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, Wright. All Democrats but one.

The bill went to the House of Representatives, where the amendment was rejected. It came back to the Senate, which insisted upon it, and sent it to the House for reconsideration; and here, on the 3d March, 1843, it was agreed to by the following vote:

Yea. Messrs. Adams, Allen, L. W. Andrews, Ayres, Bernard, Barton, Birney, Blair, Boardman, Belden, Bots, Briggs, John Campbell, T. J. Campbell, Childs, Chittenden, J. C. Clark, James Cooper, G. COWEN, J. C. Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, Garrett Davis, D. Berry, Everett, Fillmore, Gates, Granger, Green, Hall, Howard, Hudson, J. P. Ingersoll, Irwin, W. C. Johnson, Jones, J. P. Kennedy, King, Linn, McKennan, Thos. Marshall, G. MATTHEW, G. Morgan, G. MORROW, G. Osborne, Owsley, Pope, Powell, Proffit, Randall, G. RIDGWAY, G. Rodley, Russell, Sinton, G. STOKELY, G. Stratton, A. H. Stewart, J. T. Stewart, Summers, Sumner, Taliferro, John B. Thompson, R. W. Thompson on Tillgham, Toland, Tomlinson, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, Van Rensselaer, E. D. White, J. L. White, T. W. Williams, C. H. Williams, J. L. Williams, Winthrop, Wise, York and Young—80. All Whigs but one.

Nay.—Messrs. Arnold, Atcherson, Babcock, Baker, Beeson, Bidlack, Bowen, Brewster, A. V. Brown, Milon Brown, Charles Brown, Burke, C. C. Caldwell, W. B. Campbell, Carey, Casey, Chapman, Clinton, Coles, Cross, D. Ciel, R. D. Davis, Dawson, Dray, J. G. Floyd, Forance, Gamble, Graham, Gwinn, Harris, John Hastings, Houck, Houston, Hubbard, C. J. Ingersoll, G. Johnson, Keim, Andrew Kennedy, Lewis, Lindfield, Lowell, A. A. McClanahan, Robert M. Clellan, M. Keon, Maltory, Mason Mattocks, Maynard, Medill, Merriweather, Miller, Oliver, Payne, Pickens, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Read, Reding, Rencher, Reynolds, Riggs, Rogers, Roosevelt, Sewell, Shaw, Sheppard, Shields, Smith, Sailer, Stearns, J. Thompson, Trotter, Van Buren, Waterson, Weller and Westbrook—78.

Here is a beautiful specimen of whig profession and practice, retrenchment and reform.

In March, 1840, they were in favor of reducing the price of printing twenty-five per cent.

In June, 1841, they actually reduced it twenty per cent.

And in March, 1843, they reinstated the prices according to the standard of 1819, making their act retrospective to the commencement of the whig dynasty!

They thus added twenty-five per cent. to the prices which their printers had offered to do the work for, and had contracted to do it for. How much, good, honest whigs of the country, do you suppose this vote of your congressmen took out of the people's treasury? The enormous sum of FORTY-NINE THOUSAND FIVE DOLLARS AND THIRTEEN cents.

To Gales & Seaton \$39,324.41
To Thomas Allen, 9,680.72

\$49,005.13

This is shown by document 203, H. R., page 4, for the present session of Congress.

The democrats of the 26th Congress reduced the price 15 per cent., and saved \$17,720, which has never been paid to their printers.

The Whigs of the 27th Congress reduced the price 20 per cent., which would have saved about \$50,000; but just as they were going out of power, they turned around and MADE A PRESENT OF THE WHOLE saving to their PRINTERS! Yes it was a present to all intents and purposes. They had no more right to it than a settler in Oregon.

And those faithful and well-rewarded printers, Gales and Seaton, had not as yet as the 12th January last, finished the printing of the whig Congress! What would not be said of a democrat were this neglected?

GEORGE EVANS of Maine, came to look!—"You solemnly swear that the answers you shall give to the questions which may be put to you in the cause now pending between the people of the United States and the whig party, shall be the truth the whole truth, and nothing but the truth: SO HELP YOU GOD!"

Please now to answer the following questions, viz:

Was it *honest* in you to report, in 1840 that the profit of the public printing was "seventy or eighty per cent."

Was it *honest* in you then to recommend a reduction of twenty-five per cent. in the price?

Was it *honest* in you to vote, in 1841 for a reduction of twenty per cent. in the price, and twenty per cent. only?

Was it *honest* in you to vote, just at the close of the whig Congress in 1843, to give back this twenty per cent., after your printers had offered to do, had agreed to do, and actually had done your printing at that reduction?

People of the United States!—At this very session of Congress, the whig Senate have elected whig printers to do their printing at the prices of 1819, while the democratic House have elected democratic printers to do their printing, at a reduction of fifteen per cent. from those prices. Judge ye which party are most economical—which most honest.

From the Globe of April 9. CONGRESS.

The Senate, to-day—after the transaction of much business, of an unimportant character, during the morning hour resumed the consideration of the resolution reported from the committee on finance for the indefinite postponement of the bill introduced by Mr. McDuffie to reduce the rate of duties under the present tariff to the standard of the compromise act. Mr. Berrien addressed the Senate on this subject. He argued that that body had, in entertaining a discussion on a bill of this character, originating there, assumed a power which the constitution did not warrant. He then argued against changing the present tariff. He averred his willingness to go as far as the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. McDuffie) for a change of its provisions, if it could be proved that the laws were peculiarly oppressive to the South. He did not think it had been so proved; but maintained the reverse. Mr. Colquitt next obtained the floor, and the subject was passed over informally till to-morrow. Then the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. We understand that the nomination of Mr. King (senator from Alabama) as minister to the court of France, and that of Governor Shannon of Ohio, as minister to Mexico, were confirmed—the former unanimously.

In the House, to-day, the standing committee being called on for reports, several of them made reports, which were appropriately disposed of. Shortly after the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers in the eastern section of the United States. After discussing this bill till a late hour, the committee rose and reported progress; and the House adjourned.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Crittenden presented a memorial from citizens of Pennsylvania, setting forth that the advantages of the tariff act of 1842, and asking that no alteration may be made in it until experience had demonstrated "ascertained facts, that a change of its provisions would be for the better. Mr. Evans, from the Finance committee reported a bill for the redemption of the cancelled treasury notes, which had been stolen and put in circulation.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution reported from the committee on finance for the indefinite postponement of the bill introduced by Mr. McDuffie to reduce the rate of duties under the present tariff, to the standard of the compromise act. Mr. Colquitt took the floor, and replied to the speech of his colleague, yesterday, (Mr. Barrien.) He laid bare the designs of his colleague, who had, by a course of special pleading, endeavored to con-

cent the object of his speech, which was to advance the interests of the great head of the whig party—Henry Clay—in Georgia, by seemingly opposing the protective policy, yet making argument in favor of a high protective tariff. Mr. Colquitt adverted to the former speeches of his colleague upon this subject, showing that he had turned traitor to his previously expressed opinions on the protective policy, and had abandoned the policy of Georgia and the whole South, for the purpose of advancing Henry Clay to the Presidency. His (Mr. Colquitt's) opinions in opposition to the high protective policy were unaltered—a policy so repeatedly condemned by the people of Georgia, and he would still adhere to them, whatever change might be effected in their opinions by a collusion of the heretofore anti-protective whigs of the south with the high protective whigs in the manufacturing districts of the North. Mr. C. having concurred in his remarks the subject was passed over for to-day. The senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a navy-yard and depot at or adjacent to the city of Memphis, Tennessee, and appropriating \$100,000 for that object. The question pending was the substitute proposed by Mr. Breese, appropriating \$5,000 for an accurate minute and scientific examination and survey of some point at or near the mouth of the Ohio; of Memphis, in Tennessee; and of Natchez, in the state of Mississippi; with a view solely to the capabilities and advantages of each of said places for a naval depot and yard for building, equipping, furnishing and repairing steamships and other vessels of war, for the use of the Navy of the United States; and empowering the President to employ some naval officers, of the rank of post captain, in connexion with the United States Topographical Engineers, to undertake the survey and examination and to report to Congress, at its next session, detailed and faithful statements.

The subject was then passed over informally. The senate then spent a short time in executive session. We understand that the nomination of Commodore Morris, as chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and repair, was confirmed. Several other unimportant nominations were confirmed, among which was that of John Tyler, jr. as signer of patents.

In the House, two ineffectual attempts were made, on the motions of Messrs. McKay and Dromgoole, to take up the tariff bill and assign a day for its consideration as a special order; and Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll offered a resolution to postpone the further consideration of that question until the last Tuesday in December next, which was also rejected—yeas 83, nays 100. These motions being decided by yeas and nays, together with a call of the House resulting from them, consumed a considerable portion of the day's session. A number of reports were made from the standing committees, and appropriately disposed of. Among the executive communications laid before the house, was a message from the President of the United States in answer to a resolution of the House, explanatory of his action in regard to the medals in Rhode Island. This message will be found in the report of to-day's proceedings.

April 11.

In the Senate, to-day, the principal subject which occupied attention was the bill establishing a navy-yard and depot at or adjacent to the city of Memphis, Tennessee, and appropriating \$100,000 for that object. After much discussion on the bill, the substitute proposed by Mr. Breese, appropriating \$5,000 for a survey, with a view of selecting the most eligible site on the Mississippi or Ohio rivers for the depot, was rejected on yeas and nays, by a vote of 13 to 27. The bill as reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, was then passed to a third reading.

The House, shortly after its meeting this morning, adopted a resolution on the motion of Mr. Tibbatts, to terminate debate on the eastern harbor and river bill at 2 o'clock; and, having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, (Mr. Davis of Indiana in the chair) and resumed the discussion of that bill, at 2 o'clock, in pursuance of the resolution above mentioned, the committee proceeded to vote on the amendments; and, disposed of such as were offered, rose and reported the bill the House again resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, and took up the amendments of the Senate to the pension bill. After acting on these amendments, the committee rose and reported them, as amended, to the House. After a brief discussion, the report of the committee was concurred in, and the House adjourned.

April 12.

In the Senate, to-day the bill to establish a navy-yard at Memphis, Tennessee, was passed by a vote of 31 to 11. The senate then resumed the consideration of the committee on finance, to postpone, indefinitely the bill introduced by Mr. McDuffie, for reduction of the duties of the present tariff to the standard of the compromise act. Mr. Choate occupied the floor for two hours without finishing his remarks, in favor